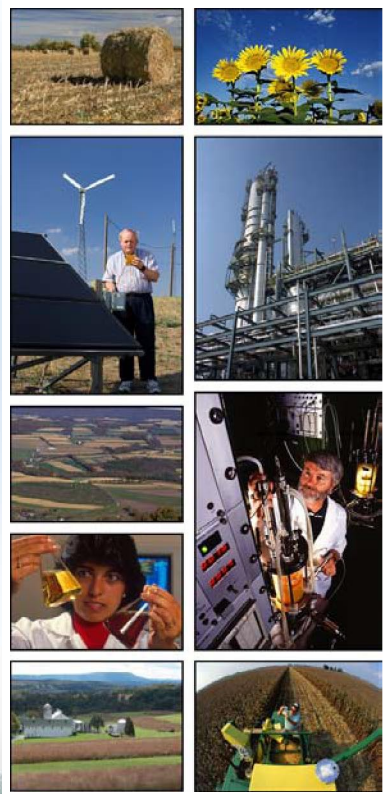




United States Department of Agriculture
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Tiger Team Update: Hawaii Agricultural Opportunities

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April 6, 2010

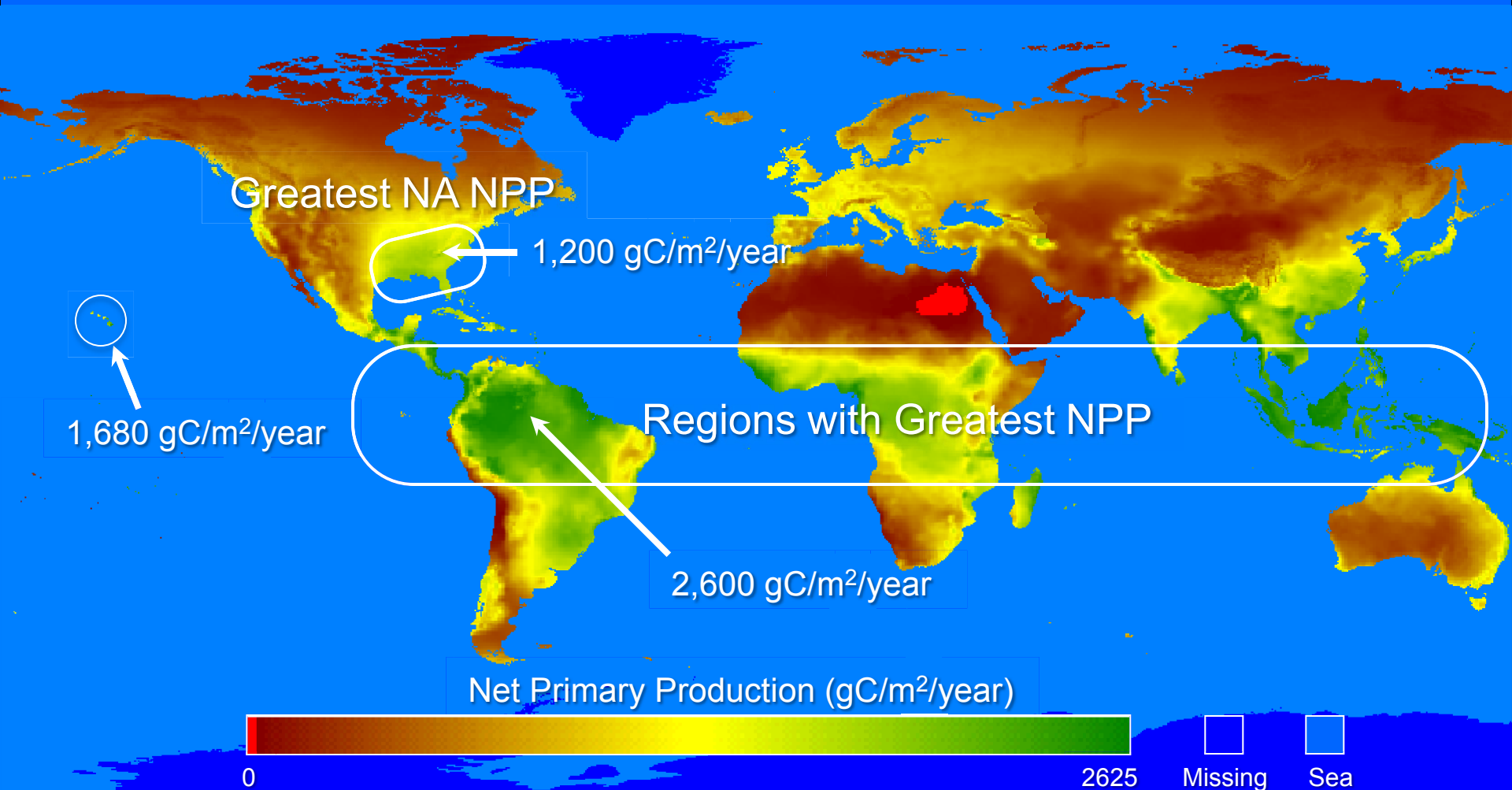
A photograph of three men in dark suits and ties seated at a table under a white tent. The man in the center is leaning forward, signing a document with a pen. The man to his right is also signing a document. The man on the left is smiling and looking towards the other two. An American flag is visible in the background on the left. The scene appears to be an official meeting or signing ceremony.

Navy Tiger Agriculture Opportunities Assessment Objectives

- Discuss partnering opportunities for standing up an advanced biofuel production based on sugarcane in Hawaii
- Determine interest of potential partners – feedstocks, conversion, fuel end-use
- Gather needed information to estimate the feasibility of a sugarcane-based industry
- Develop joint research implementation plan to accelerated commercial advanced biofuel industry

Department of Navy-USDA
Cooperation for Use of Renewable Energy
January 21,

Natural Net Primary Production



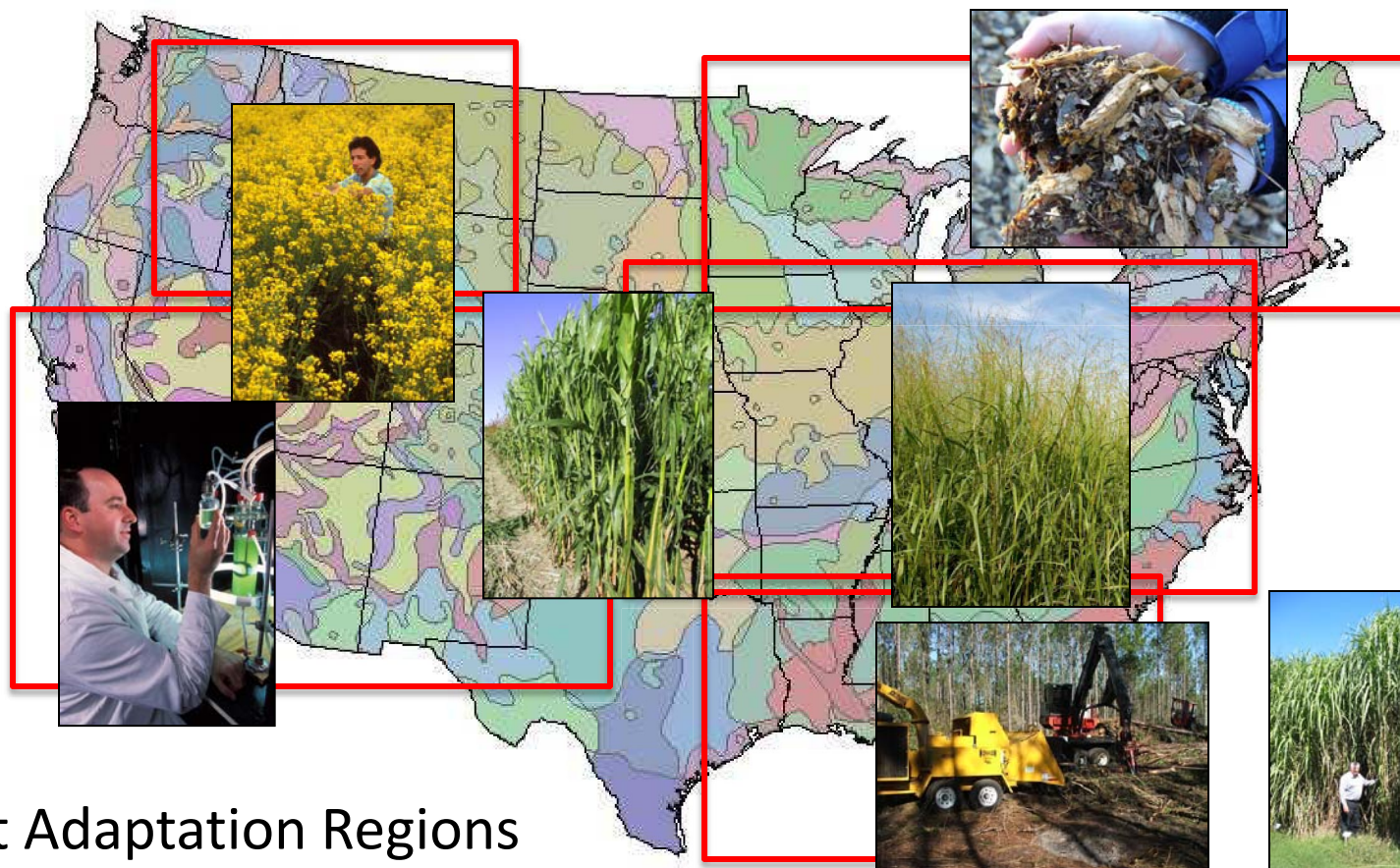


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Regionally Appropriate Strategies



Plant Adaptation Regions



Why Regionalized Strategies?

Common needs for all production systems:

- High yielding, input-efficient varieties
- Management of all natural resources and human capital – soil, water, GHG, workforce development
- Trade-offs and competition with other crop and livestock production systems
- Pest management / Risk management – emergent pests, invasiveness, gene escape
- Feedstock harvest, handling, and storage



Common to Regionalized Strategies

- Involve as many states in the nation as possible
- Supply chain approach involving robust public-private partnerships – commercialization
- Best science used to help ensure dependable supplies of dedicated biomass feedstocks – multifunctional landscape approach
- Economic and environmental uncertainties addressed up front



Dedicated Biofuel Feedstock Crops

Energy Crop	Ethanol yield	Drop-in fuel yield
	gallons/acre	gallons/acre
Sugarcane	1900 ¹	950 ²
Woody biomass	1040	520
Perennial grasses	480 ²	240
Biomass sorghum	480	240
Oil seed		70

¹ Hawaii (two-season harvest) estimate: 2,200 gallons/acre/year

² Estimated drop-in fuel yield is 50% of ethanol yield

³ Plant biotechnology company estimate: 1,100 gallons/acre/year

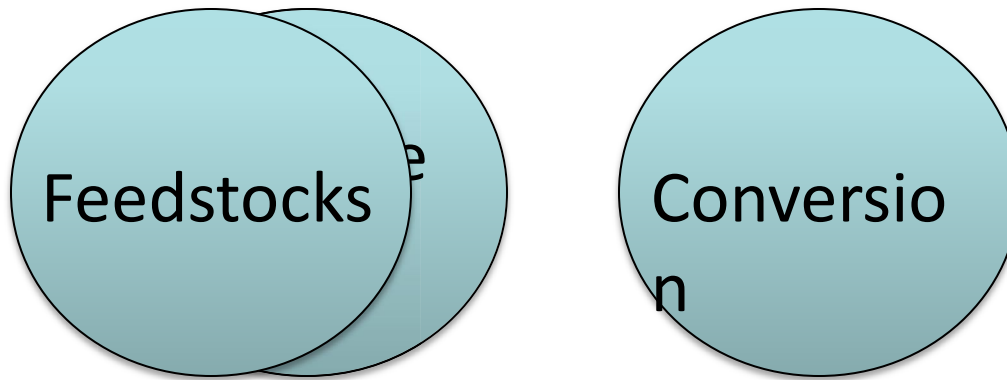
Why Focus on Sugarcane



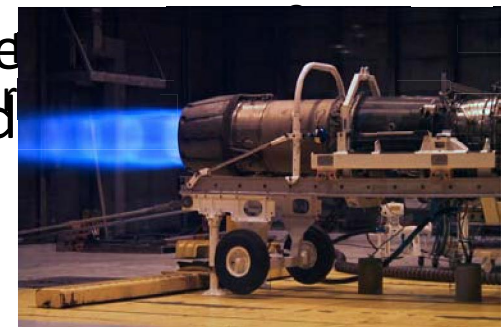
- Perennial and non-invasive
- Well-known production culture
- Good potential for further improved yields – genetic & intensive management
- More energy yield per acre than other existing crops



Meeting National Biofuels Goals



A complete supply chain systems approach



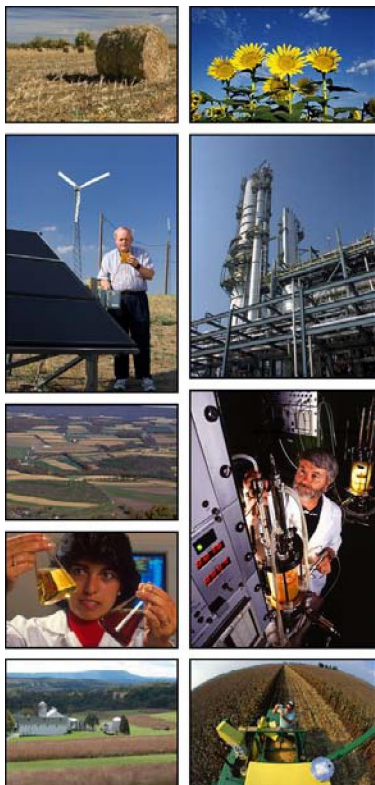
Fuel
purchase
guarantees



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